Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1802. [No. 594.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY.

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and
A variety of DRY GOODS.

THOS. PATTON, *Auctioneer.*
November 9.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
November 9. Vendue-Master.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have just received by the sch'r Harmony, capt. Crabtree, from Porto Rico,

80 hhds. & 250 barrels first quality Muscovado Sugars,

Also, on Hand,

Molasses, in hhds.
Grenada and Jamaica Rum, in hhds. and barrels,
Catalonia Wine,
N. England Rum, in hhds. & barrels,
Souchong Tea, of a superior quality,
Brown and Castile Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Fine and coarse Salt,
Men and women's Shoes,
Queens Ware in crates, assorted,
With a complete assortment of N. England and Russia CORDAGE; East-India and Russia Goods.

A L S O,

20 Hhds. Berbice Coffee,
40 do. 2d quality Sugar.
Oct. 30. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Owen Roberts to the Subscriber, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of November, if fair, if not, then the next fair day,

ONE half of that LOT of GROUND in the city of Washington, lying in square No. 256, and designated in that square by the No. 10; the moiety intended to be sold fronts upon the open area on the Pennsylvania Avenue, and joins upon the lot No. 11 in that square, has a front of 24 feet 2 inches and an half, and 93 feet 5 inches deep; upon it is erected a frame Dwelling-House.

JAMES KEITH, Trustee.
October 13. dts

Just received, and for SALE by

HENRY K. MAY & CO.
Corner of King & Union streets,

5 pipes 4th proof FRENCH BRANDY,
8 hhds. and 6 barrels, } N. England Rum.
Nov. 8. d6t

CUTHBERT POWELL,

In addition to his importations by the several vessels from Liverpool, has just received, per the Industry, from London,

Superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Irish Linens, scarlet Cardinals, yarn and worsted Hosiery, Manchestry, ladies fashionable Kid Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

He has also received this day, from New-York,

Ticklenburgs, Hessians, German Dowlas, and Russia Diaper; all which he offers for Sale by the piece or package, at the lowest prices.
Nov. 1. daw

Public Sale.

In Pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Jessee Taylor, deceased, to the subscriber, made to secure a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, upon the Premises, on Saturday the 4th day of December next,

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Property.

A LOT of Ground situated at the South West corner of King and Pitt-Streets, extending on Pitt-Street seventy feet, and thirty-three feet eight inches and an half on King Street; forty three feet of this lot on Pitt-Street has a depth of sixty nine feet eight and one half inches, and the remainder at the corner of King and Pitt-Streets has a depth of thirty three feet, eight inches and an half, including the House now occupied by Mr. Edmund Denny.

Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money in six months, one third in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months.

LUDWELL LEE, Trustee.
Nov. 5. dds

ROBERT B. JAMESSON

Has on hand, and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store corner of King and Fairfax Streets,

100 qr. casks of best ENGLISH GUNPOWDER,
VIZ:
F. F. F. Single and Double Battle.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar
10 do. 2d do. do. do.
40 Bags Green Coffee,
15 do Spinning Cotton,
8 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica, Grenada, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin, and Peach Brandy,
India Arrack, & 6 years old Irish Whiskey,
Loaf Sugar,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Catalonia, Frontiniac, Fayal, Teneriffe, and Malaga } WINES.

Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cayenne & Black Pepper, fine Chewing Tobacco, Godfroids warranted Segars, Vanilla Beans, Ground Ginger, short Pipes in kegs and boxes, Glauber Salts, Madder, Copperas, Dixon's Mustard, Capres, Anchovies, Olives, Green Pickles, and Ketchup.

Imperial, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } TEAS,

Raisins in boxes and jars, Almonds, Prunes, Mould Candles, White, Brown, and Castile Soap, Starch, Fig Blue, Wrapping Paper, Olive Oil in flasks and black bottles, Noyeau, Demijohns assorted from 3 to 6 gallons, Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, refined Salt Petre, and a few bags of Pear Barley.

Oct. 25. drm

For Freight or Charter,

The BRIGANTINE
WILLIAM,
Burthen 165 Tons, only 18 months old, a staunch good Vessel, will be in perfect order and ready to receive a Cargo in 8 days. Apply to Samuel Cook, Master, on board, or to the Subscriber,

FOR BOSTON,

The SCHOONER
ROMEO,
Burthen about 700 bbls. will sail next week. For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. E. Loring, on board, at the County Wharf, or to

JOHN G. LADD.

For Sale, on board said Schooner,
A quantity of excellent
NEW CHEESE,
Apply as above.
Nov. 2. d

FOR NEW-YORK,

The SCHOONER
ENTERPRIZE.
For Freight or Passage apply to Captain MITCHEL, or

R. B. JAMESSON.
Nov. 2. d

For Freight or Charter,

The BRIGANTINE
EAGLE,
Burthen 176 tons, 10 months old, an excellent staunch vessels, completely equipped and sails fast.

For Sale on board said Brig,
2500 bushels Liverpool SALT,
and a few chaldrons British Coals.—Apply to J. G. LADD, or to Captain Teny on board, at Prince street wharf.
Oct. 29. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Mount Washington, a yellow and white HOUND DOG, with a bushy Tail, named ROYAL. He had a long Chain about his neck, when he escaped. Whoever will return him to the Subscriber, at Mount Washington, 1 mile this side of George-Town ferry, shall receive the above Reward.

WILLIAM SPENCE.
Mount-Washington, Nov. 4. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

HAVE received a considerable addition to their assortment per the Industry, capt. M'Kenzie, from London.
Nov. 2. d

ROBERT T. HOOE & CO.

Have just imported by the ship Felicity from Liverpool, an assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale by the piece or package.—Also, 70 crates STONE WARE, and a quantity of patent LIVERPOOL SALT.

They have also received by the brig Neptune and schooner Four Brothers.

A few hundred bushels of Lisbon Salt, Lisbon and Calcavello Wines, Fruits, Sweetmeats, &c. &c. all of which they will sell low from on board, if immediate application is made.

They have on hand, a good assortment of

GERMAN LINEN.
October 9. dtf

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Has received by the Brutus, from Liverpool, an assortment of

FALL GOODS.

He has also on hand,

A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liverpool fine Salt, bottled London Brown Stout, Porter in casks, 6 doz. each old, Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing Paper and a quantity of Grindstones.
Oct. 15. d

CHARLES F. GRETTER,

Tailor & Habit-Maker,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in Royal street, next door to Mr. Mott's Tavern, where he determines that his attention and assiduity shall merit a share of that patronage which he most earnestly solicits, and which shall be executed with fidelity, neatness and dispatch.
Nov. 1. d3teotf

WILLIAM OXLEY,

Has imported in the CATHERINE, BRUTUS *and* FELICITY *from Liverpool, and* INDUSTRY *from London, a large and general Assortment of*

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine, refines and all qualities and colours 6 qrs. & 7 qrs. Cloths, Plaines, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Friezes, Kendal Cottons, Half Thicks, white Serges, spotted Swanskins, Welsh Plains, Swansdowns, Toilanets, Rose Blankets, striped Blanketing, Bearskins, Fearnaught, Woolen, Worsted, Cotton & silk Hosiery; scarlet Cloaks; Calicoes, Muslins & Muslin Handkerchiefs; fancy Cords, Fustians, Jeans, Dimities, Bed Ticking, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Cambleets, Laces & Edgings; Silk Handkerchiefs, fashionable Straw & Chip Hats, Gimps, white and coloured Threads, &c. &c.

A L S O,

An Assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery.
Nov. 2. d6teo3w

JAMES WILSON,

Has received, by the Industry, from London, an extensive Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be offered for Sale immediately, by the piece or package.

Also, by the above Vessel,

Seven pipes and 18 hhds. genuine old Port Wine, two years in bottles.
Nov. 1. d

FOR SALE,
Two Hundred and Fifty Hhds. of
TOBACCO,
Of which nearly 100 are Maryland, the residue Upper South Potomac; liberal credit will be given on approved paper.

A. HENDERSON & CO.
Nov. 5. d3teotf

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

OFFERS her grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Alexandria and the public generally, for the many favors conferred on her in the line of her profession, since her short residence among them, and informs them that she proposes returning to Philadelphia in about two weeks; until her removal she will be happy in executing any orders they may think proper to honor her with.

She has on hand and will sell at reduced prices,

A large and elegant assortment of
Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.
Oct. 29. eo

On the 1st day of December next will be sold to the highest bidder on three months credit at the Dwelling House of the late Nathaniel Fitzhugh of Fairfax County, all his

Household Furniture,

AND STOCK,

OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, & HOGS, and so many of the SLAVES as shall be necessary to pay the debts due from his estate.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in for adjustment on or before the day of sale—and those who are indebted to the same, to make payment to

WILLIAM LANE, Administrator
With the will annexed of
NATHANIEL FITZHUGH, deceased
October 5. 1aw3t

STATE PAPER.

NUMBER II.

THE INDEMNITIES.

Aulic Rescript received by the Electoral Sub-Delegate of Bohemia, 20th of Auguſt, and Delivered to the Diet on the 26th.

"His royal and imperial majeſty, has been juſt informed by the imperial court of Ruſſia, of the contents of the ſubjoined declaration, which that court and the French government intended to lay before the extraordinary deputation, convened for the purpoſe of regulating the points which have not been ſettled in the treaty of peace of the empire. His majeſty does not looſe a moment to give the ſub-delegate of Bohemia the inſtructions which, in this unforeſeen caſe, he judges moſt fit, in conformity with his ſolicitudes and cares conſtantly directed to the good of the empire. No reproach can be made againſt his majeſty or the Germanic empire, founded upon the delay of the meeting of the extraordinary deputation of the empire. More than nine months have paſſed ſince the nomination of that deputation has been notified on the part of his imperial majeſty and the empire to the French government, and ſince that government has been invited to appoint plenipotentiaries to co-operate in its name, and declare its opinion upon the fitteſt time for the meeting. So far from convening of the deputation being urged upon the part of France, a ſatisfactory anſwer never has been given upon the ſubject.

"Neither has the ambaſſador of his imperial royal majeſty been able to obtain from the French government to engage in a preparatory negociation, with the imperial court, as had been promiſed by that government before and after the nomination of the extraordinary deputation of the empire. Very far from it, it has always anſwered in an evaſive and dilatory manner to the reiterated requeſts made to it verbal and written, on the part of the imperial and royal court.

"As to the new negociation, propoſed, at the end of the laſt year, by his majeſty the emperor of Ruſſia, to take place in concert at Paris, his majeſty has adhered, in the moſt friendly manner, to that propoſition; but notwithſtanding that, his ambaſſador has neither been called to that negociation, nor been in any way informed of its progreſs and reſult. After ſuch proceedings his majeſty thinks that the meeting of the deputies of the empire, whether more or leſs tardy, cannot be a well founded motive to reſtrain the right which the emperor and the empire, as principal, contracting parties in the treaty of peace, of Luneville, poſſeſs, and have formally reſerved to themſelves, to immediately treat upon and regulate the buſineſs of indemnities, as alſo all the other points which go to the completion of the ſaid treaty of peace. His majeſty, on the contrary, is perfectly aſſured that the two powers above mentioned, entertaining a juſt reſpect for the inviolable rights of an independent ſtate, ſuch as is the Germanic body, will not diſavow in practice this firſt and principal attribution of independence. That it may be ſeen how well his majeſty is founded in reckoning upon the juſtice of the two powers, he will give to the empire a conſoling explanation, by communicating to it the official aſſurance which was given to his ambaſſador to Paris, by M. Talleyrand, miniſter for foreign affairs. The following is word for word that aſſurance as the ambaſſador has reported it; "You may be aſſured that we have only agreed with Ruſſia what propoſitions to make to you. We cannot even call this a plan. It is but a ſimple project, which we ſubmit to the conſideration of the diet, as the means which appeared to us the beſt calculated to ſatisfy all parties as much as that is poſſible. It will be propoſed as a counſel, and by no means as a tone of authority, or with an air of a diſpoſition to force the thing.

"He is confirmed, therefore, by this, that when even theſe powers may deem their counſels and friendly interference neceſſary for the arrangement of ſuch a complicated buſineſs, they do not therefore in any wiſe intend to diſpute the power and right of the Germanic empire to regulate by itſelf the claims to indemnities, as well as ſo many other points which nearly concern its conſtitution, and on which depends its welfare or its decline.

"In this aſſurance his majeſty charges his electoral ſub-delegate of Bohemia to interfere as far as he is competent, in order that the extraordinary deputation already aſſembled, open without delay its ſittings in the conſtitutional form; that it enter into a negociation conformable to the treaties with the French plenipotentiary and with the intervention and co-operation of the miniſter of Ruſſia; and that it declare to theſe two plenipotentiaries, in the name of the empire, the confidence which the Germanic empire has in the equitable views of the two powers, adding therefore the aſſurance that the deputation will take their friendly propoſitions into conſideration. The electoral ſub-delegate of Bohemia is alſo charged to communicate thoſe ſentiments of his majeſty to the plenipotentiaries of France and Ruſſia; adding that though according to the laws of the empire, the deputation cannot be reſtrained even by the head of the empire within a peremptory term, yet that his majeſty, in his quality of king and elector of Bohemia, will accelerate, as much as poſſible, the termination of the points which are to conſtitute the completion of the peace."

From the European Magazine.

Convenience of a learned Wife,

SIR,

There has been a great deal of debate and much ſhedding of ink in the learned world, for ſome time paſt, reſpecting the rank that women ought to hold in the ſcale of creation. Some four old batchelors have thought, with ſir Anthony Abſolute in the play, that women may be taught their letters, but ſhould never learn their miſchievous combinations; others, of a ſofter mould, have in a manner depreſſed, while they exalted them, by burſting forth into rapturous eulogiums on their amiable virtues, which they would at the ſame time confine to the kitchen and nurſery; while a third ſort, with more liberality than the other, have contended that literature alone exalts the female character, & that every ſtep a woman mounts in the ladder of learning, makes her more eminent in excellence:

"*Victo que virrum volitare per ora.*"

Among the votaries of the third ſect, I beg leave to enrol my name. I began life with a determination to run counter to the eſtabliſhed uſage of mankind, in the choice of a wife, for I ſighed when I reflected on the ſlaviſh ſubjection in which man detains his injured helpmate, in defiance of reaſon and in contempt of humanity; I burnt with all the zeal of a Don Quixotte, to fight the battles of this laſt & faireſt work of nature, and reſolved to ſhew the world that I felt what I expreſſed, by drawing ſome deſerving female from humble life; by providing her with books in the learned languages, ſuperintending her education with ſcrupulous anxiety, and, at a fit period, leading here to the altar, crowned with never fading flowers of ſagacity and erudition. This grand ſcheme I immediately put in practice, in the following manner:

You muſt know, ſir, there is a ſmall ſhop oppoſite my ſtudy window, which profeſſes to ſell ginger-bread, earthen-ware, gilt paper, peg tops, and treacle. To this houſe of miſcellaneous fame, I had been accuſtomed to ſee a little girl come two or three times a week, and generally return with a handful of ginger-bread. This did not at firſt appear very extraordinary, till I obſerved the ginger-bread to be decorated with the letters of the alphabet, which the ſagacious infant devoured more with her eyes than her teeeth. This pleaſed me; it ſeemed an earneſt of future literary greatneſs, and immediately determined me to gain ſome acquaintance with the damſel, in order to find whether at ſome future period ſhe was likely to anſwer my matrimonial ſpeculation. In a few days I found out her abode, and waited on her mother, an induſtrious waſherwoman in the neighbourhood; told her my tale, to which ſhe "did ſeriouſly incline;" and ended, by requeſting that ſhe would put her daughter under my tuition. The old woman thankfully accepted the offer, aſſuring me that her daughter was one of the *cuteſt girls in the whole ſtreet*; and having called her in, and acquainted her with the ſubject of our converſence, I had the ſatisfaction to find that ſhe expreſſed an entire readineſs to ſubmit to my inſtructions. We accordingly departed, hand in hand. Little Phœbe (for ſo ſhe was called) immediately entered upon her courſe of lectures, with an alacrity that both ſurpriſed and pleaſed me. She learned to read even quicker than madame de Genlis's infant prodigies; ſoon became acquainted with a large proportion of Engliſh literature; and in the courſe of a few years was miſtreſs of the French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages.

The firſt talent on which my wife piqued herſelf was high ſpirit. The tame acquaintance of Mrs. Shandy ſhe utterly deſpiſed, and indeed gave numerous and forcible proofs of the contrary extreme. For inſtance, ſhe ſpoiled me a famous edition of Pope's works, by throwing a volume into the fire; in which the author had ſtigmatized ſome lady in thoſe words: "No aſs more meek, no aſs more obſtinate." She next tore the cover from a volume of Swift's Letters becauſe, he called her ſex a race hardly above monkies. Her third ſtretch of prerogative was diſplayed, by throwing Congreve's play out of the window, becauſe in one of them he had declared,

"*That women are like tricks by ſlight of hand,*
"*Which to admire, we ſhould not underſtand.*"

I now conſidered the time as having arrived, which fate had fixed for by marriage. Phœbe made no objection; a licence was obtained; and Dr. Stedfaſt & Phœbe Morris were introduced to the public, as huſband and wife. My pleaſure did not, like that of many others, end with the honey moon, but received a daily acceſſion of delight; for ſurely no woman, ſince the time of queen Elizabeth, was ever poſſeſſed of ſuch rare and valuable virtues. The common failing of common women were unknown to Phœbe: her lofty mind "towered above her ſex," and diſplayed ſuch a collection of ſingular endowments as conſcious as I am of my inability properly to diſplay, I cannot reſiſt the temptation of endeavoring to deſcribe.

Nay, ſhe proceeded ſo far as to ſend an elegant edition of Orlando Furioſo to the paſtry cook, becauſe Arioſto expreſſed a wiſh that Angelica had fallen a ſacrifice to the frenzy of Orlando; and actually baniſhed poor Virgil from the houſe, becauſe he had given her ſex a neuter gender, and inveighed againſt them as "varium et mutabile." Theſe diminutions of my liberty, only ſerved to increaſe my admiration for my wife, as I conſidered them freſh proofs of that independent ſpirit, which is ſo neceſſary to enable a woman to bear up againſt our encroaching ſex, and is ſo rare to be met with, in our ſqueamiſh days.

The next quality in my catalogue, for which I have to compliment my Phœbe, is her contempt of dreſs. It is a notorious fact, that many women ruin their huſbands merely in ſilk, lace and muſlins. My ſpouſe is ſo far from running into extravagance in theſe articles, that I verily believe ſhe has not two yards of either in her poſſeſſion. Her general dreſs is a linen robe, floating looſely about, and faſtened at the breaſt with a Roman fibula. In this robe, and an old pair of ſandals, ſhe is accuſtomed to wander through the woods, or by the ſide of ſome purling ſtream, with all the ſolemnity of an antient ſage.

The third virtue which Phœbe boaſts is chaſtity. This you will acknowledge is no bad quality in a wife. With what rapture have I heard her read Arioſto's account of ancient Amazons, and Haley's diſſertation on the ancient maidens of this country! She has completely cleared my houſe of every female with a tolerable countenance, that I may be kept out of temptation: inſomuch that I may challenge the whole country to produce ſuch a race of ſcare crows. I have already told of the ravages ſhe has made in my library; but I forgot to mention, that ſhe has inſiſted on my parting with a volume of Greek poems, becauſe there was a mention of contraband goods on board, which was no other than that famous Ode of Sappho, beginning

Phaintetai moi keinos iſos theoiſin.

merely becauſe the expreſſions were not reconcileable to her ideas of decorum.

Thus, ſir, I have endeavoured to give you a faint ſketch of the numerous virtues of my Phœbe; owing, no doubt, to the learned education I have beſtowed upon her. Her particular traits of character, her impromptus, bon mots, &c. I ſhall leave to ſome future, and more able Biographer to deſcribe. But candor obliges me to confeſs, that this blaze of excellence does not ſeem quite congenial to the feelings of thoſe who frequent my houſe. The majority of my acquaintance, not being men of very profound erudition, endeavor as much as they can to keep out of her way; for ſhe has an odd cuſtom of putting queſtions, which their capacities are not always equal to anſwering. She once frightened Mr. Simper, the dancing clergyman, from my table, by ſome inquiry relative to the pluſquam perfectum of a Greek verb; and no longer ago than yeſterday, while Sam Sweetwort, the brewer, was entertaining the company with a deſcription of his phæton and four, Phœbe ſtopt him ſhort in the middle of his harangue by the following lines from Ovid

Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, aurea ſummæ
Curvatura rotæ; radiorum argenteus ordo.
Per juga chryſolithi, poſitæque ex ordine gemmæ
Clara repercuſſo reddebant lumina Phœbo.

Such, ſir, are the various advantages to be derived from marrying a learned woman, advantages which none but a philoſopher can properly eſtimate, and which none but a philoſopher ſhould endeavor to ſecure. For it might poſſibly happen, that a man of confined education would not, for the ſake of diſtant and ſpeculative advantages, willingly forego the common routine of domeſtic comfort. Such a man might think his wife better employed in making cuſtards than in making ſyllogiſms; in pickling cucumbers than in extracting the ſquare root. He might allow a woman a proper degree of ſpirit, without wiſhing to tear her huſband's books, or his ears; and if he were extremely preciſe, might aſſert the propriety of preſerving her reputation for chaſtity, without baniſhing her huſband *a menſa et thoro*.

I am, &c.

GABRIEL STEDFAST.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

In the ſitting of the 5th of Auguſt, citizen Monge gave an account of the diſcovery made by citizen Laborde, during his travels in Spain, of certain Moſaic Repreſentations, in the ancient city of Italica. They are far ſuperior to any of thoſe that have been handed down to us from antiquity.

They contain an accurate deſcription of a circus and a chariot race. The circus is ſurrounded by the buſts of the Muſes, three of which are unfortunately broken. The ravages, however, have not extended over the whole circus, which in every reſpect reſembles that of Caracalla. Citizen Laborde will ſhortly publiſh an account of the various monuments of antiquity which he diſcovered in Spain; and give a particular deſcription of Italica, which was the birth place of Trajan, Adrian, Theodocius the Great, Silus Italicus, and Cornelius, who was a Centurion of a Cohort, called *Cohors Italica*, who is ſpoken of in the Acts of the Apoſtles, and who firſt embraced the Chriſtian Religion. The author treats largely of the ancient circus, of the Proceſſion, the Place of the Prætor, the Gaals, the Race Courſe, and the ornaments of the Circus; he compares it with the Hippodrome horſe race courſe of Olympus, which has been deſcribed by the learned Barthelemi.

Long accounts have already been given of the factions of the circus, & the bloody quarrel which they gave riſe to at Rome, and Conſtantinople, under the Emperors. But no ancient monuments, except the Moſaics, have ever given the particular colours by which they were diſtinguiſhed. Here are to be ſeen the green faction and the red faction *(factoraſſata.)* The dreſſes of the horſemen and charioteers are faithfully deſcribed; and in the Moſaic of Italica is to be obſerved, for the firſt time, the ſeaſons diſtinguiſhed by their reſpective colours. The Genius of Spring, which holds in its hand a bird, wears a green mantle; the Genius of Summer carries a baſket full of fruit, and is cloathed with a robe of a red colour; the Genius of Winter is nearly deſtroyed; but it can eaſily be perceived that it was cloathed in white, that it carried a hare in its hand, and a quiver on its back.

To this explanation of the Moſaic of Italica, the Author has added his reſearches concerning the paintings in Moſaic, among the Ancients, and the monuments of that kind which have not yet been publiſhed. He has traverſed France, England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Spain, and gives an account of the Moſaics he has diſcovered there. Rome alone contains as much of them as are to be found in the reſt of Europe. Laborde's work contains a plate of the deſigns of the Moſaics of Italica. His work, upon the whole, is a moſt valuable acquiſition to antiquarians.

A Trait of Revolutionary Diplomacy.

ROBESPIERE, whose hawk-eye glanced death upon every one that incurred the slightest suspicion of being able to thawrt his ambitious schemes, contented himself with carefully watching Sieyes. The latter, to avoid the iron arm of the tyrant, under which every thing bowed, withdrew himself from all concern in public affairs, and observed a rigorous silence.

The tyrant made use of all the means in his power to discover traces of what Sieyes might have written; he had recourse to the opening of letters; that dishonorable practice so commodiously employed by despotism, under the pretext of reasons of State, to explore the secrets of individuals; an arbitrary measure, in which Robespiere had many predecessors, and finds many imitators. All letters addressed to the suspected malcontent were opened by order of the Dictator, Sieyes, in conversation with a German friend, had expressed a wish to have some insight into Kant's new system of Philosophy, This friend had written to his brother, a man of letters in one of the German Universities, who, as he could express philosophical ideas with more facility in Latin than in French, traced in the former language a sketch of the principles of Kant's system, and directed it in a letter to Sieyes. The letter reached Paris, and was opened at the bureau of the Police.—"A Latin letter, consisting of several sheets, to Sieyes—and from an enemy's country! secrets are concealed in it: perhaps even the plan of a conspiracy."

Thus thought the penetrating Diplomacy and the important letter passed to the Revolutionary Committee. This council of high wisdom examined it, comprehended nothing, and despised the language of pedants. They summoned the most able schoolmasters, who repeatedly read and disputed for a long time on the contents of this singular epistle. The words they could easily translate, but they could not comprehend the meaning. One of the company exclaimed, "these characters deceive us; I here perceive the cypher of a dangerous secret."

At last, in the minority of this Areopagus, one sage was found, who was able to translate some passages intelligibly, and the great secrert was discovered. It was proved that the letter contained no counter-revolutionary plan, but that the philosophical language was new, the meaning difficult of comprehension, and the matter very obscure.

The following article is taken from the proceedings of the National Institute of France:

C. Decondole's experiments relative to the influence of light upon certain vegetables.

The first object of the author was to ascertain the influence of light upon the sleep of leaves and flowers. As the regular vicissitudes of day and night appeared to be the chief cause of the great difficulty of such an enquiry, the author was of opinion that this might be obviated by exposing the vegetables to an artificial light, either constant or variously combined.—For this purpose he placed six lamps in a dark cellar, and disposed them so that the plants which they illuminated should remain in a temperature not exceeding 66° 68° *Fahr.* and protected from the smoke. These six lamps were equal to 54 candles. The results of these experiments are curious. Mustard & cress seeds sown & raised by this artificial light became sensibly green, but their stalks were somewhat longer than in the open air. Leaves of different plants, put under water in lamp-light, gave no oxygen gas during twenty-four hours, and afterwards they decayed and gave a deleterious air. This result might be expected, since it is well known, that plants give no oxygen in the shade, and the light of six lamps cannot equal that of sun shine. The night blowing Marvel of Peru *(mirabilis jalapa)* exposed to the artificial light for three days continued to open in the evening and shut in the morning as usual; the same happened even in total darkness; but on being exposed to the lamps during the day, they at first became somewhat irregular in the times of expanding and closing, and on the second day they opened in the morning and shut in the evening. The *convolvulus purpureus*, which in common opens at ten in the evening, on exposure to lamp-light, opened at ten as usual on the first day, but at five on the succeeding day. The *esembyantherum nictiflorum*, exposed to the lamp-light during the night, and to darkness in the day-time, came to open in the morning and close in the evening. Several extensive plants, exposed for three days to continual lamp-light, opened and closed each day two hours sooner than on the preceding day; whence it appears, that a continuance of this light has hastened their movements instead of retarding them. Exposed to light during the night, and to darkness in the day-time, their progress became irregular for two days, and then they came regular to open in the evening and shut in the morning. Total darkness did not derange their mutual movements, but a heat of 80° to 100° *Fahr.* retarded them. A heat of 116° rendered them sickly, and for two days deprived them of ther sensibility to the touch.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The following beautiful Lines, engraved on a Stone, afterwards found to be over the burial place of Prince Henry, the son of James the First, without any name upon it, though written in the quaint style of those times, must be admired by every lover of true poetical genius.

Reader hence! and ask not me,
Whose these sacred ashes be?
Purposely it is conceal'd;
For the precious name reveal'd,
All that read would sadly sigh,
Melt themselvs to tears, and die.
In this marble basket lies,
A matchless jewel—heaven's prize;
Which Nature, in the world's disdain,
Just shew'd and then put up again.

When we were at peace with France under the reign of the Bourbons, was such a thing ever heard of as that peace was a reason against uttering the most unqualified disapprobation of the Government of France? It was a favorite theme in those days, to compare the British and the French Governments, and most certainly our writers never spread the latter. Nobody ever dreamt, as the writer in the Moniteur seems to insinuate, that such animadversions could effect the peace between the two countries. But, "the Child and Champion of Jacobinism" will not permit so much freedom of the press, as the Bourbons even!

It seems the Emperor has been taken by surprize, and outwitted by his brother the King of Prussia; for it is evidently against him that the Imperial Rescript is directed. The plain statement of the case is this: The King of Prussia was in such a hurry to take possession of his share in the plunder, that his troops were already advancing and taking their positions, whence, at the word of command, they might spring on their prey. The Emperor of Germany, jealous that the King had thus stolen a march upon him, addresses all the states in the most paternal language, and requests they will all keep their respective places untill he is ready to shew them the road. This is indeed the true history of the Rescript, and it reminds us of a Cornish Parson on the sea coast, who, when about to commence his sermon, heard a voice cry out "*wreck*," and saw all his parishioners quit their pews to share in the plunder. He immediately apostrophized his flock in the following words: "My Christian Brethren! I have a word or two of great importance to say to you," (while uttering these expressions, he gently descended from the Pulpit, and advanced to the Church door,)—'*Let us all start fairly.*"

On Monday an old man so debilitated, that he was obliged to be conveyed on an ass, was united at the altar of St. Alphagis church, Canterbury, to a damsel of his own age.

Some interesting experiments have been lately made in the Deaf and Dumb institute at Paris to ascertain whether the impressions made on the deaf and dumb, by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, &c. were produced merely by the violent concussions of the air. The experiments made by Beyer on this subject, leave no doubt respecting this problem. Of one person, it was observed, that a single tone made no impression upon him, and it was necessary to repeat several times before he was sensible of it, and able to distinguish it; from which it was inferred, that it would be necessary for this young man *to learn to hear*, as persons born blind who recover their sight by a surgical operation, must gradually learn to see and distinguish objects.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

This Prince was born in 1726, on the 18th of January, a day which has been solemnized during a century, as the Anniversary of the Prussian Kingdom. He made his first campaign in his sixteenth year, accompanying the Royal Army as a Colonel, in 1742, into Moravia, and being soon after present at the victory of Chotusilz. In the seven years war, where he commanded the second army, he distinguished himself in a manner which procured him the unqualified approbation of his great brother, the blessings of the Prussian dominions, and the admiration of all Europe. What is so universally known needs only to be hinted at. In the war concerning the Batavian succession, he again commanded the second army, and penetrated from Saxony into Bohemia. In 1777 he travelled to Stockholm, and thence to Petersburgh, whence he returned to Berlin with the Great Duke (afterwards Emperor) Paul. In 1780 he went to Spa, where he had a conference with the Emperor Joseph, and he afterwards visited France.

Wherever he went he gained the love and admiration of all who had the happiness to know him; for his character was not only ennobled and exalted by warlike virtues and political penetration, but refined by miscellaneous knowledge of every kind, by a taste for science and the fine arts: and the Hero dreaded in the field, was admired in the society of genius and learning, as the most polished and cheerful companion. His brilliant court was an assemblage of noble and ingenious persons, both from abroad and at home. He was a great connoisseur in music, and had an admirable band of musicians for the chapel, and an excellent company of French comedians. He bestowed much taste and magnificence in embellishing Reinsburg, presented to him by his brother after the peace of Hubertsberg. This romantic situation favored the happiest improvements, and the monuments he has erected in the gardens to the memory of many of his deserving cotemporaries, are the fairest monuments of his own feeling heart. Frederick the Great said of him, that he had not committed a single fault throughout the whole seven years war. Prince Henry was married to her Serene Highness the Princess Wilhelmina daughter of Maximilian, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the marriage was consummated at Charlottenberg, June 25, 1752. As an honor to his memory, the King has ordered that all officers shall wear a crape on their arm for a fortnight. The Court is also gone into mourning for the same time.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We understand that on the arrival of Tho. Paine in George-Town on Sunday evening last, (about the usual time for the supper to be served up at the Tavern, where he stopt) the landlord ushered him into the supper room with the formal introduction of "gentlemen *this is Mr. Thomas Paine*, author of Common Sense, The Crisis, AGE OF REASON, &c." when the company almost to a man rose from the table, and one of them in the name of the rest, called the landlord aside and informed him if Mr. Paine was permitted to stay in his house, they should consider it as their passport to quit it—When the landlord rather than loose a number of gentlemen, whispered in the ear of *Mr. Jefferson's affectionate friend* that it would be somewhat inconvenient for him to accommodate him, and requested he would seek other quarters, which he was constrained to do.

Such, fellow citizens, is the reception this Elephant of democracy received at a neighboring town, and I trust we shall not be in any manner backward in requiting his superior exertions in the *inglorious* cause of *infidelity*, if he should see proper to honor or rather dishonor this town with his presence.

COMMUNICATION.

It is said Paine could get but one man in all George-Town, to walk with him to the President's house, and that one notorious for professing deistical tenets; a tolerable clever couple to spend an hour with the philosoper of Monticello, to be sure! No doubt it gave the President an appetite for his dinner, and the provisions must have had an additional zest from the supreme felicity Mr. Jefferson felt at having his *worthy friend* at the same table with him. It is not known whether he invited his companion or not; but it is believed—he did not.

Nothing under heaven is more true than that the sentiments and dispositions of a private man suffer no change in his translation to political eminence. Elevation may magnify by securing his character, or it may seem to cure, by concealing for the moment, his foibles; but upon approach you may always discover his meanness or magnanimity, as it flourished in retirement, so flourishing at the head of empire—Washington in the bosom of his family was liberal, dignified, resolute, and the model of self-command. In the government of the United States was his liberality seen to diminish, did his dignity fall, was his resoluteness shaken or his composure disturbed? Was not his administration the image of his private character, the digest of his private virtues; Franklin, in private life, forever inculcated the saving grace, and worked up his cunning into every possible shape for family use.—How was he in public? The same penny-wise economist, the same acute doubling, intriguing jesuit. And who is this wretch who would hurl to perdition, by his public writings the religion and government of all the civilized world? Why it is Paine, infamous thro twenty years for the profligacy of his private life, and who now a hoary and palsied libertine divides his hours between blasphemy and intoxication. What happy conclusion are Americans to draw from this fact? They will have a government like a mouse-trap, to let all in, and none out; because, forsooth, their President has made such of old time in his nick-nackery; and they are to have ships which will sail out of the dock at Washington, and operate without men; like his chair at Monticello. They believe him ingenious, because they have never head of any administration like his; when in fact it is the administration of every quibble in his tool box: and they credit him for economy in saving public money, when he is a vile spirit of avarice, which hates spending for its own sake, and which in denying Callender two hundred dollars from the privy purse, violated the constitution, and exposed to the world the public officer with all his private vices. What a lovely gestion of affairs! *(Gaz. U. S.)*

Public Sale.

On Friday the 12th inst. at 3 o'Clock, P. M. will positively be sold,

The three-story BRICK-HOUSE adjoining Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co's. Warehouse, on Fairfax street.

And, at the same time will be sold,

About 5 ACRES of LAND, on the Commons.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Nov. 10.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about the 3d of November inst. a MULATTO BOY, named LEE, 16 or 17 years of age; had on and took with him a great variety of clothes, among which were a number belonging to his master, which will not fit him very well, a particular description of them cannot be given. The above Reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend the above runaway and confine him so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOSEPH LEWIS, jun.

Clifton, Loudon county, Va.

Nov. 10. 1aw3t‡

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Capt. John Hand, master of the sloop Hiland, did on or about the 16th day of March, in the year 1801, receive on board said vessel, 11 CHESTS of TEA, shipped by Messrs. Cranston, Alexander & Co. merchants, residing in Philadelphia, and consigned to me, among which there was one Chest of Imperial Tea, which fell short in the weight two pounds, and at the same time I charged the said John Hand for Tea taken out of said Chest to that amount, which I did thro' heat of passion; and I now come forward for the satisfaction of Capt. Hand, to shew that he is a man for whom I have the greatest veneration, and I believe that his public as well as private character is unimpeachable and am truly sorry that I should ever have implicated him in so serious a charge.

THOMAS CRUSE.

Nov. 10. d3t

Cash given for rags at this office.

To be LET,

For one or more Years,

THE house now in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Clagget, situated on Queen street near Washington street, and opposite Mr. John Wise's new house, the situation is high and healthy.—For terms apply to

THOMAS IRWIN.

—

Wanted to purchase,

1,500 or 2,000 Chesnut Rails, for which Cash and a generous Price will be given. Apply as above.

Oct. 26. eo

BENNET & WATTS,

Have imported in the Industry, Capt. M'Kenzie, from London,

Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
West of England Swansdowns,
Yarn, worsted and Silk Hosiery,
Lutestrings, Pelongs and Persians,
Fancy Florentines and Sattins,
Collar Velvet,
Muffs and Tippets,
Threads, Tapes and Bobbins,
China, Sattin and Satsanette Ribons,
Muslins, Laces and Edgings, Veils, &c.
Ingram Yorkshire Carpets,
Furniture Fringes, Cords & Tassels,
Dimities,
And Irons, Tongs and Shovels,
Shad, Herring and Sail Twine,

Nov. 1. eo3w

M'CARA and FRIDGE

Have just opened a WHOLESALE STORE, *in King street, opposite* SNOWDEN'S PRINTING OFFICE, *where they have a large and general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they will sell low for Cash or approved Notes, at 60 days;*

—CONSISTING OF—

Coarse and fine cloths, coatings, blankets, flannels, corduroys, thicksetts, fustians, calimancoes, checks, British muslins of every description, silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, pelong sattins, romals, policates, thread laces and edgings, cottons and chintzes, shawls, fancy pocket handkerchiefs, dimities, Irish linens, brown Hollands, toilonets, cotton hosiery, sewing silks, table cloths; threads, white and coloured, by the pound or package; hats in cases assorted; knives and forks, scissars, &c. &c. &c.

They will receive a further supply of GOODS by the early Fall vessels.

To LET, the House in King-street lately occupied by Mr. M'Culloch. Apply as above.

Sept. 17. oe2m

NOTICE.

The LAND advertised for sale by me on the 1st of October last past, is unavoidably postponed until the second Monday in November next, when it will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

Oct. 16.

TO LET,

A THREE-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

On Prince, between Fairfax and Union Streets, adjoining the Store of William Hodgson. Apply to

JOHN HARPER.

October 6. eo

For Cowes and a Market,

The AMERICAN ship

FELICITY,

Captain REED.

She is expected to sail in all next month, the greater part of her cargo being engaged. From 50 to 100 hhds. Tobacco will be received on Freight, if immediate application is made, and a liberal advance made to those who consign to THOMAS MIDDLETON & Co. of London.

ROBERT T. HOOE & CO.

Oct. 29. eotf

Wanted to Hire immediately,

A WOMAN to do the Cooking and Washing of a small Family. Apply to the Printer.

Nov. 8. eo3t

Alexandria Circulating Library.

THE Proprietor respectfully informs his Patrons and the public, that the LIBRARY will be opened on the 1st day of December next, containing a variety of the newest and most celebrated Authors, in History, Lives, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, &c. A Catalogue is now preparing and will be delivered a few days previous to the opening of the Library, and the conditions made known.

C. SHUTZ,
Prince, near Water street.

Nov. 2. 2a 4t

Cash given for rags at this office.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,
Consumptions,
Lowness of spirits,
Loss of appetite,
Impurity of the blood,
Hysterical affections,
Inward weaknesses,
Seminal weaknesses,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)
Barrenness,
Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Indigestion,
Melancholy,
Gout in the stomach,
Pains in the limbs,
Relaxations,
Involuntary emissions,
Obstinate gleets,
Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could rehair a perseverance in the use of this medicine pas performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Thneze Ferg son, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County

HAMILTON's
WOR DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

—

TAPE-WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamiltin's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite reple with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

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